RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDE

Vol. X. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1829. No. 508.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, Nov. 18.		Fayetteville, Nov. 12.		Newbern, Nov. 14.		Petersburg, Sept. 25.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	100 a 120		145 a 175		150 a 175		125	200
Apple,	——	33	35	28	30	40	45	23	50
Peach,	——		—	45	50	75		45	75
Bacon,	lb.	7	10	6	7½	7	8	6	7½
Beeswax,	——	22	25	21		20		22	25
Butter,	——	15		10	15	20	25	12	25
Coffee,	——	11	14	13	16	12	14	12	16
Corn,	bush.	55	60	40	45	32		40	45
Cotton,	lb.	7½	8	8	8½	7	7½	7	9
Candles, mould,	——	15	16	14		15		12	15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—	—	85	90	70	80		—
Flour,	bbl.	500	550	400	460	600	650	475	600
Feathers,	lb.		—	25	28	30	35		—
Gin, Holland,	gall.		—	125	150	125	150	100	125
Country,	——	40	45	50		38	40	35	
Iron,	ton.		—		—		—	10000	11500
Lard,	lb.	8		6	7	6	7	6	7
Lime,	cask.	150	175	250	300		—	150	200
Molasses,	gall.	25	28	30	33	30	32	33	37½
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.		—	7½	8	8	10	7	8
Oats,	bush.		—	22	26		—		—
Powder, American,	keg.		—	700	750		—	550	600
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	125		140	175	120	125	150	200
West India,	——	80	90	70	80	80	95	100	150
New England,	——	30	34	45	50	40	42	35	37½
Rice,	cwt.	250	275	400	450	300	325	400	500
Shot,	——		—	1000		800		650	700
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.		—	75	80	80	100	70	75
Turk's Island,	——	45	50	75		55	60		—
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	700	1000	900	1100	900	1000	700	1300
Loaf,	lb.		—	17½	20	18	25	16	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	——		—	150	175	160	180	125	150
Hyson,	——		—	120		125	150		—
Young Hyson,	——		—		—		—	100	120
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		25	300		—	850	1100
Tallow,	lb.	8	9	7	7½	9	10		—
Wheat,	bush.		—	70	75	100		85	90
Whiskey,	gall.	28	30	24	26	35		28	30
Wine, Madeira,	——		—	250	400	300	400	250	500
Teneriffe,	——		—	150	175	160	200		—
Sherry,	——		—	160	225	200	250		—
Port,	——		—	200	300		—		—
Malaga,	——		—	75	90	100	12		—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARET,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has closed the merchandizing business, and will for the future devote his time and attention exclusively to the profession. He will attend the Superior and County Courts of Randolph, Orange and Person. To those who may entrust the business to him, he will endeavor, as he has always done, to attend to it faithfully.

N. J. Palmer.

September 29. 09—6

JOSEPH MARSHALL.

CABINET-MAKER.

RETURNS his thanks to the public for the patronage he has hitherto received, and would inform them that he has on hand a quantity of Walnut and Stained Furniture, and an elegant assortment of

BEDSTEADS.

All kinds of Mahogany and other Furniture, will be made to order, in the newest fashion and in the best manner, at short notice. All which will be disposed of at prices lower than have heretofore been customary in this place.

Corn, Wheat, Flour, or Pork, will be taken in payment at the market price, if application be made soon.

September 15. tf—93

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves

Jan. 6. 63—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

FOR RENT.

THE House and Lot occupied by Daniel W. Johnston. Apply to

J. P. Sneed.

November 3. 05—6w

JOHN GOODWIN,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY solicits his customers and the public generally, that he has lately returned from Richmond, where he has procured the latest fashions and the most approved mode of cutting practised by the fashionable tailors of that place and the northern cities. All orders in his line of business will, as heretofore, be thankfully received, and he assures those who may favor him with their custom that the utmost exertion will be made to please them.

☞ J. G. would employ one or two good Journeymen Tailors, if application be made immediately.

November 3. 05—

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the last of last month, a bound boy by the name JOSEPH SULLIVAN, near eighteen years old. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the law. I will give the above reward of five cents for his delivery to me, but no charges paid.

John Long, sen.

October 16. 03—3wp

JEWELLERY, &c.

THE subscriber would in this way inform his friends and the public, that he has again opened his shop, at his own house in this place, where he is well prepared to execute work in his line, and will faithfully and punctually do all such work as may be committed to his care.

He has on hand a good assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER WORK, &c. which will be sold unusually low for cash.

☞ All those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly, and for the last time requested to make payment forthwith. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

Wm. Huntington.

August 18. 94—t

WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal support which he has heretofore received, and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues his shop at his old stand, opposite the court house, where he keeps a handsome assortment of Watches and Jewellery, which he will sell lower than can be purchased elsewhere. He has also received a neat assortment of materials, and is prepared to repair watches and clocks at the shortest notice, and warrant to perform well. All work from a distance will be well executed and promptly attended to. All kinds of silver work made at the shortest notice.

Lemuel Lynch.

August 19. 94—tf

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this Office, with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of TURNER & PHILLIPS has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All those indebted to the concern, are requested to close their accounts, by cash or bond.

Josiah Turner,
Wm. H. Phillips.

November 17. 07—

THE business will in future be carried on under the firm of JOSIAH TURNER & Co. in the same house formerly occupied by Turner & Phillips, where they are now receiving, direct from New-York, a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

together with an extensive assortment of Sole Leather, Upper Leather, &c. They have also on hand a number of new Stills; all of which articles they intend keeping constantly on hand, and are determined to sell low for cash.

Josiah Turner & Co.

N. B. The subscribers feel thankful to their former friends for the liberal patronage which they have received, and still hope, by their attention to business and the cheapness of their goods, to increase their patronage with their friends and the public generally. All we ask of our friends is, to give us a call and examine the quality and price of our goods before they buy elsewhere. J. T.
W. H. P.

November 17. tf—07

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my negro woman Lucy and her five children, four of whom are boys the eldest about thirteen years old. I would prefer selling them together, and to some person in Hillsborough or its vicinity. They are well known as a family of first rate negroes, and I should not sell were it not for the want of money.

Thos. Clancy.

November 17. 07—

TO JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.

TWO or three good Journeymen Taylors will find constant work and good wages, on application to

Robert F. Pleasants.

October 28 04—

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber on Sunday night the 18th inst. a dark chesnut sorrel HORSE, four years old last April, upwards of five feet high, small white streak in his face, hind feet white, and is rendered more remarkable from a habit of sucking wind. He is supposed to have been stolen by a negro fellow by the name of Peter, born and raised in Wake county; who was sold in Montgomery county about three years ago, and afterwards, it is believed, in South-Carolina, and is doubtless a runaway. On his way to this neighbourhood he passed by the name of Wesley Reed, and has a pretended free pass for that name; he can write tolerably well. He stole a horse in Davidson county, which got from him on Saturday night, and has since been recovered by its owner. He was known as Peter by the negroes in this neighbourhood, and told them he was going into Wake to see his friends near Brassfield's. A reasonable reward will be given for the recovery of the horse, on his delivery to me, or for such information as will enable me to get him.

Joel Parrish.

☞ The editors of the Star will insert the above three times, and forward their account.

October 27 04—3w

NEW CASH STORE.

THE subscribers have commenced opening a large and general assortment of Merchandize, which consists in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

together with a quantity of TIN WARE

They flatter themselves that they will be able to supply all those who may wish to purchase, on very reasonable terms; and therefore solicit those who may think proper to favor them with their custom, to come and examine for themselves

Moore & Lea.

Pleasant Grove Orange county,
October 26 04—

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscribers by Boston Iseley, will be sold for cash, at the dwelling house of the said Boston Isely, on the 14th day of November next, the following property, viz: one tract of land containing about 106 acres, bounded by Haw River, and the lands of James Cook, Richard Stanly, William Garrison and others; and one tract of land containing 2½ acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Israel Holt, Robert Baldwin and William Baldwin; and also nine likely Negroes

Thos. D. Watts, } Trustees.
Thos. Thompson, }

☞ *The above sale is postponed until the 30th day of November.*

October 13 02—4w

TRACT DEPOSITORY.

TRACTS from the American Tract Society—also from the Union Tract Society, may be had in any quantity, at the Society's prices, by forwarding orders, with cash, to

P. W. Dowd, or
T. P. Hunt.

Raleigh, Ag't 93w

[From Bell's London Weekly Messenger.]

THE FIRE-KING AND HIS CHALLENGER.

An advertisement appeared a few days ago, in which a Mr. J. Smith, after insinuating that M. Chabert, the fire-king, practised some juggle when he appeared to enter into an oven heated to 300 degrees, and to swallow 20 grains of phosphorus, challenged him for any sum which he might please to mention to perform the exploits which he professed to be performing daily. To this challenge was added an explicit "pledge," given "upon the honour" of Mr. Smith, that if M. Chabert "fairly accomplished such an undertaking, he would likewise do the same." The Fire King in consequence publicly accepted Mr. J. Smith's challenge for 50*l.* requesting him to provide the poisons himself, and offering with true chivalric courtesy, to allow him the same conveniencies which he used himself, whilst he remained in the oven. Mr. J. Smith, in his rejoinder to M. Chabert, informed him that he would meet him in the Argyll Rooms at his ordinary hour of performance, and would then "enter the oven with him, and perform his other feats."

Wednesday was mutually fixed upon as the day on which the two contracting parties to the extraordinary challenge were to try their merits by the ordeal of fire, and on which they were to submit their powers of resisting poison to the test of experiment. Accordingly, at 2 o'clock, the hour appointed for the combat, a number of gentlemen were attracted to the scene in which it was to take place; and as they entered, care was taken to inform them that the money had been regularly posted, and that Mr. Smith was ready to "come to the scratch." At a little before 3 o'clock, the Fire King made his appearance near his oven, and as some impatience had been exhibited owing to the non arrival of Mr. J. Smith, he offered to amuse the company with a few trifling experiments, which he said any of them might perform with the greatest ease. He then made a shovel red hot and rubbed it over his tongue, a trick for which no credit, he said, was due as the moisture of the tongue was sufficient to prevent any injury arising from it. He next rubbed it over his hair and face, declaring that any body might perform the same feat by first washing themselves in a mixture of spirits of sulphur and of alum, which, by cauterizing the epidermis, hardened the skin to resist the fire.—He then put his hand into some melted lead, took a small portion of it out, placed it in his mouth, and then gave it in a solid state to some of the company. This performance, according to his account, was also very easy; for he seized only a very small particle, which, by a tight compressure between the finger and thumb, became cool before it reached the mouth. By the time that these "little tricks," as he called them, were performed, another call was made for Mr. Smith's appearance. The Fire King looked around the room, and seeing the bashful countenance of his challenger in one corner of it, called him from his retirement, and pointed him out to the notice of the audience. The challenger being on the ground, the time for trifling was now over, and M. Chabert forthwith prepared himself for mightier undertakings. A cruise of oil was brought forward and poured into a saucepan, which was previously turned upside down, to show that there was no water in it. The alleged reason for this step was, that vulgar conjurors, who profess to drink boiling oil, place the oil water and drink it when the water boils, at which time the oil is not warmer than an ordinary cup of tea. He intended to drink the oil when any person might see it bubbling in the saucepan, and when the thermometer would prove that it was heated to 360 degrees. The saucepan was accordingly placed upon the fire, and as it was acquiring the requisite heat, the Fire King challenged any man living to drink a spoonful of the oil at the same temperature as that at which he was going to drink it. In a few minutes afterwards he sipped off a spoonful with the greatest apparent ease, although the spoon, from contract with the boiling fluid, had become too hot for ordinary fingers to handle. "And now, Monsieur Smith," said the Fire King, "now for your challenge. Have you prepared yourself with phosphorus, or will you take some of mine, which is laid on that table?"

Mr Smith, who is a thick set man of middle size, walked up to the table, and pulling a phial out of his pocket; offered it to the poison-swallower.

The Fire King—I ask you, on your honour as a gentleman, is this genuine unmixed poison?

Mr. Smith—It is, upon my honour.

A person in the room requested that Dr. Gordon Smith, one of the Medical Professors in the London University, would examine the vial, and decide whether it contained genuine phosphorus.

The lerned professor went to the table, on which a formidable collection of poisons, such as red and white arsenic, hydrocyanic acid, morphine, and phosphorus—was placed, and examining the vial, exclaimed, that to the best of his judgment it was genuine phosphorus.

This did not content several gentlemen in the room; they desired to see whether it would ignite by friction. The experiment was made, and a small piece set the paper in which it was wrapped into a flame. The same experiment had been tried on the Fire King's own phosphorus; and if they may judge from the volume of flame which it sent forth, his phosphorus was stronger than that provided by Mr Smith. The reality of the poison being thus ascertained, M. Chabert asked Mr Smith, with great politeness, how many grains he wished to commence his first with.

Mr Smith—Twenty grains will do as a commencement.

M. Chabert—Ah, my good Sir, it is a very small dose. I shall not object to take a pound or two—will you weigh the quantity yourself?

Mr. Smith declined.

A medical gentleman then came forward and cut off two parcels of phosphorus, containing 20 grains each. He was plating them in water, when the Fire King requested that his phosphorus might be cut into small pieces, as he did not wish the pieces to stop on their road to his stomach.

The poisons were now prepared. A wine glass contained the portion set aside for the Fire King—a tumbler the portion reserved for Mr. Smith. It would be difficult to say whether the challenger or the challenged at this moment showed the greatest composure. This may be safely said—they were at this moment the two least agitated persons in the room.

The Fire King—I suppose, gentlemen, I must begin.—Well, then, to convince you that I do not juggle, I will first of all take off my coat, and then, as another precaution, I will trouble you, Doctor, (speaking to Dr. Gordon Smith,) to tie my hands together behind me.

After he had been bandaged in this manner, he planted himself on one knee in the centre of the room, and requested some gentleman to place the phosphorus on his tongue and pour the water down his throat. This was accordingly done, and the water and phosphorus were swallowed together. He then opened his mouth and requested the company to look whether any portion of the phosphorus remained in his mouth, Several gentlemen examined his mouth, and declared that there was no phosphorus preceptible, either upon or under the tongue. He was then by his own desire unbandaged. The Fire King then turned to Mr. Smith and offered him the other glass of phosphorus with a ceremonious politeness which was highly entertaining—"And now, my good Sir, I shall have great pleasure in seeing you take off your glass too."

Mr. Smith started back with infinite alarm—"No for worlds, sir, not for worlds; I beg to decline it."

The Fire-King—"Eh! mon Dieu; you decline it! Oh! dear sir; no, no; you drink your little glass to oblige the company."

Mr. Smith—The company must excuse me. I don't often drink in a morning, and least of all such ardent spirit as phosphorus.

The Fire-King—Then why did you send me a challenge? You have pledged your honor to drink it if I did. I have done it; and if you are a gentleman you must drink it too.

Mr. Smith.—No, no; I must be excused: I am quite satisfied without it.

Here several voices exclaimed that the bet was lost. Some said that there must be a confederacy between the challenger and the challenged, and others asked whether any money had been deposited?

The Fire-King called a Mr. White forward, who deposed that he held the

stakes, which had been regularly placed in his hands by both parties, before 12 o'clock that morning.

The Fire King here asked Mr. Smith if he intended to go into the oven with him?

Mr. Smith replied that he could answer that question better after he saw the Fire King come out.

The Fire King—But, my good sir, that makes no matter, for you have lost your bet already if you do not swallow the phosphorus. Are you satisfied on that head?

Mr. Smith admitted that he was.

The Fire King here turned round with great exultation to the company, and pulling a bottle out of his pocket, exclaimed with great good feeling, "I did never see this gentleman before this morning, and I did not know but that he might be bold enough to venture to take this quantity of poison. I was determined not to let him lose his life by his foolish wager, and therefore I did bring an antidote in my pocket, which would have prevented him from suffering any harm. *Le voila!* Ah, ah. My good sir, you pay me the 50*l.* to see me take the phosphorus. Now you shall take three or four grains yourself. I will give you one little wine glass out of this bottle, and you shall be as well in a few minutes as you are now. Do, sir, oblige me by taking a few grains.

Mr. Smith begged to be excused. His object was answered by seeing 20 grains of genuine phosphorus actually swallowed. He had conceived it impossible, as three grains were quite sufficient to destroy life.

The Fire King then addressed the gentleman who had meted out the phosphorus—"Perhaps you, sir, will have the goodness to swallow a little bit to amuse me. I pledge you 1000*l* I pledge you my life, that if you take a little of this bottle, it will not do you any harm."

The gentleman turned pale with affright. "I must beg to decline your polite invitation," he stammered out at last, "for in case of accident, I am afraid the pledge of your life would not keep my wife and family."

The Fire King—Now, gentlemen, I will prove to you by another little experiment that I have no phosphorus in my mouth. *Attendez un peu.* Put me a small piece of phosphorus on a knife point, and bring me a candle.

A candle was brought him, and he lighted it with the phosphorus. Part of the phosphorus fell upon the ground, and was extinguished after some trouble.

The Fire King—Ah, Mr Smith, you are very good to me. You bring me the very good phosphorus, I am much obliged to you sir. Now give me a torch and a fork.

They were given to him accordingly. He took a small piece of the burning torch on his fork, put it into his mouth and swallowed it. "And now, gentlemen, I have done with the poison for to day." Having said this, he withdrew into another room, for the professed purpose of putting on his usual dress for entering the oven, but in all probability for the real purpose of getting the phosphorus by some antidotes from his stomach. Zinc is the usual antidote for phosphorus; but he says that it is not the antidote which he uses, and declines to mention what is. We were informed that some eminent physicians asked him a few days ago if he would have any objection to have the poison taken off his stomach by the stomach pump, and that he replied that he should have no objection, provided that, in analyzing the contents of his stomach, they would be satisfied with ascertaining the existence of the poison, and would not seek to ascertain the nature of his antidote, which was so simple in its nature that when it was once known, every apothecary's boy could provide it. He has repeatedly taken all the different poisons which were placed upon his teeth. On one occasion, when he was exhibiting before the Duke of Norfolk, he took a tea spoonful of prussic acid; but that experiment, he says, he never will repeat again; for it is a poison, which not only requires the antidote to be taken first, but it is also so rapid in its operation that it may destroy life before the antidote can produce its effect. He said that he should never forget the feelings which came over him as soon as he had swallowed it. Every vein in the head appeared to swell, and "each particular hair," he said, "stood erect, like quills upon the porcupine."

Immediately after Mr. Smith had declined to take the phosphorus, several gentleman surrounded him, desiring to know why he had inserted such advertisements as he had done in the public papers, if he had no intention to perform the feats to which he had dared the Fire King. To this he replied, that his object had been to ascertain beyond all doubt, whether it was possible for any person to take such a mass of poison and live—that he should not have risked such a sum of money of his own on such a challenge as that which he had given—but that he was acting as the representative of a number of scientific gentlemen, who had subscribed such a sum as would enable him, if his challenge were accepted, to insist upon furnishing the poison himself, and upon seeing every step taken by the Fire King before and while he swallowed it. He stated that he was now perfectly convinced that the phosphorus was actually swallowed. He likewise protested that there had been no collusion between him and the Fire King. This protestation was subsequently repeated by the Fire King himself, who added, in confirmation of it, that he could have no interest in drawing a large concourse of people to his room. He was paid a certain sum per week by Mr. Welsh, and whether there was one person in the room, or whether there were 20,000, was to him, as far as his own emolument was concerned, perfectly immaterial. M. Chabert stated, that after the pledge which Mr. Smith had given the public in his advertisement, he fully expected to have been put to a fair trial of his powers in the course of the day, and that he had, in consequence, made preparations and alterations in his course of action, which one way or another would cost him upwards of 20*l.*

After an absence of twenty minutes, M. Chabert returned dressed in a coarse woollen coat, to enter the heated oven.

Before he entered it, a medical gentleman ascertained that his pulse was vibrating 98 times in a minute. He remained in the oven for five minutes, during which time he sung "Le Valliant Troubadour," and superintended the cooking of two dishes of beefsteaks. At the end of that time he came out, perspiring profusely, and with a pulse making 168 vibrations in a minute. The thermometer when brought out of the oven stood at 380 degrees; within the oven, he said, it was above 600. He had never been exposed to such intense heat before. After performing this feat, which was the last exhibition of his powers, he remained on the steps leading to his oven for some time, conversing with the company. In the course of his remarks, he observed, that before he left England he should have a benefit in the room for himself, when he would astonish the world by performing something still more extraordinary than any thing which he has yet done.

Albany, (N. Y.) Nov. 6.

BURIED ALIVE.—Our readers have observed an advertisement stating that a vault has been erected for the deposit of the dead, for a certain period, to guard against resurrection men. On Sunday afternoon, the first body was deposited in the vault. A few hours afterwards, the person having the care of it returned for the purpose of getting something which he had forgotten. While he was opening the outer door, he heard a noise inside, and he supposed it was caused by the person who had just been interred. Though his hair stood erect with affright, his humanity prompted him to save the unfortunate imprisoned being, and he unlocked the inner door, which is of iron. He then ensconced himself behind the outer door, and called to the supposed ghost within, to push open the door, and thus liberate himself. The confined person did so—and on making his appearance, he proved to be, not the dead man who had been buried, but a real living being, who from some cause, had remained in the vault when it was closed, and who, had it not been for the fortunate circumstance of the sexton returning to get what he had forgot, would, very likely, have perished in his gloomy prison house.

From the Religious Intelligencer.

UNEXPECTED FRUITS OF TEMPERANCE.

At a meeting of the Domestic Missionary Society in New-Hampshire, Mr. Hewitt, in speaking of the great demand of ministers, remarked:

The labours of the Temperance Society are preparing the way for a supply. Lawyers and physicians are generally but just supported by the rewards of their professional labour. The temperance reformation is diminishing their business.

Said a physician in New-York, who had taken no interest in this work of reform, to a brother physician who was active in promoting it, "Do you know that this reformation is ruining our business?" Being asked why he thought that to be the case, he said, "from his own observation." His own practice, he said, had diminished one half already, and the evil was increasing. The business of the lawyer is diminished as much by this reformation as that of the physician. A large part therefore, of those engaged in these two professions, may soon be spared from them. Many of them are pious men, and it will evidently be their duty to enter the ministry. How many and how great the benefits resulting from the efforts of this same Temperance Society, so often opposed and ridiculed even by professed Christians!

TETTER WORM.

After I had the tetter nearly twenty years on my hand, and had used dollars' worth of celebrated tetter ointment, which took off the skin repeatedly without effecting a cure, a friend advised me to obtain some Blood Root, (called also Red Root, Indian Paint, &c.) to slice it in vinegar and afterwards wash the place affected with the liquid. I did so and in a few days the dry scurf was removed, and my diseased hand was whole as the other.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,

Assembled under the provisions of the constitution, "to consult for the common good and general welfare," you bring with you a more general knowledge of the wants of our fellow citizens in the various sections of the state, and are better acquainted with their wishes and interests, than any individual, however exalted the station he occupies, as the reward of your favour. To this fact probably, not less than to the power you possess of making laws affecting the life, liberty and property of our fellow citizens, is to be ascribed the intense interest which is felt and expressed throughout the state, at each returning anniversary of the general assembly; and perhaps no period of our political existence has found our legislators assembling, with the prospect of being occupied in the discussion of subjects affording more general interest, calling for greater deliberation and talents, and promising more extended benefits, or the reverse. And what abundant cause of gratitude and grateful acknowledgment have we, to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, that the representatives of the people are permitted to assemble and deliberate upon their concerns, in the undisturbed possession of civil and religious liberty, the boon of Heaven, and at a moment of profound peace, no less the gift of him who governs the universe.

The attention of the legislature has been so frequently invited by my predecessors, and so often directed by their own wisdom to the great cause of Internal Improvement, that, were it not for its immeasurable importance to the happiness and prosperity of the state, it might be deemed an act of supererogation, again to call your attention to it; but the people of the state, in their primary meetings, and their representatives in the general assembly, have so often manifested a disposition to improve their commercial facilities, both for foreign and domestic intercourse, that to pass it over in silence, might be deemed reprehensible in the executive, and not less so in the legislative department of the government. And having commenced this great work, which, with a general diffusion of morals and education among all classes of our citizens, is the most elevated policy which wisdom has suggested for the developement of our moral and intellectual energies, it is our duty to pursue it, until we have attained that rank and station in the graduated scale of the union, to which we shall be entitled by a judicious improvement of the means, with which the God of nature has so abundantly blessed us. And if the system of Internal Improvement we have adopted for this purpose be defective, which our many abortive enterprises prove but too clearly, (and it would be strange to expect otherwise in the morning of its existence,) let us, rising above the influence of despair, and with a unanimity and zeal worth so glorious a cause, apply the remedy. But if, after a candid examination of the whole subject with no other object in view than "our country and our country's good," our means are believed incompetent to any work of Internal Improvements, (however gloomy the picture it may present,) let us, with equal unanimity, abandon it, until our hands be strengthened. Yet where shall we look for strength but to a liberal system of Internal Improvement, as the foundation of public education, and the basis of all national prosperity?

The friends of Internal Improvement look to the present legislature with much solicitude, and your present vocation is at once an evidence that you are familiar with the sentiments of the people on this subject, and that they repose great confidence in you. This confidence is a sure guaranty that any measure you may adopt in regard to it, will meet their approbation. Every patriotic and enlightened citizen of the state is earnest in the enquiry, why so much money has been expended in the employment of civil engineers, assistant surveyors, &c. and so little in connection with this subject has been done? Our engineer's office abounds with plots and surveys of swamps, roads and rivers; but little practical improvement has been effected. And no great or valuable improvement can be accomplished without an effective force, and this, too, continually at the disposal of the state. The absence of such a force, would seem to account for the unsuccessful attempts already made, and promises no better result from any future enterprize until the cause be removed. To acquire this force, but two methods can be suggested—by hire or purchase. No reason can be conceived why that course which an individual pursues with the best results in the management of his private concerns, should not also be the best for the state in the prosecution of a similar enterprise. Individuals who hire slaves, soon become embarrassed. If *they* cannot succeed in the management of this kind of labour, it is but reasonable to suppose the state cannot. Her interest to be secure, must flow in the same channels which have been marked out and pursued by her most successful and enterprising citizens. They acquire by purchase all the valuable slaves they can, and with their labour clear, cultivate and improve their lands, and with a sure and steady pace move onward to wealth and all its enjoyments.

If, in the more healthy parts of the state, labour of a different kind may be advantageously employed in the construction of roads or the improvement of rivers, it is very evident that in those sections, where our most valuable unappropriated lands lie, slaves constitute the only effective force. With them our swamps must be drained and our rivers opened, or the former remain the abodes of noxious animals, and the latter, a mere apology for navigable streams. Such is the demand for slave labour, they cannot be had for hiring, without great sacrifice; and those hired for short periods, cannot be properly disciplined. To employ white labourers to drain our swamps, cannot succeed. They have not the physical ability. There cannot be found a single instance in the low country of the southern states, where even a farm on an extensive scale has been cleared and cultivated by this species of labour, and the most liberal wages cannot effect it. It is evident, then, from a moment's reflection, that the state is reduced to the necessity of either giving up all pretensions to improvements upon a large scale, or to make an appropriation to purchase labourers, commensurate with the work to be performed, and to cease to think of employing any longer a species of force, which both public and private experience demonstrate to be unfit. And if an individual, stripped of every advantage but his strength and dexterity, can purchase of these lands and become wealthy, why may not the state, with all her advantages, make it profitable to bring into active operation her millions of them? And instead of crippling enterprize and driving from her bosom the most valuable and enterprising of her sons by a neglect of her means, give vent by rail roads and improved navigation through her own seaports to the produce of her own soil, increased four fold by a judicious system of Internal Improvement, which, persevered in with diligence and economy, shall ere long exhibit us to our sister states full of wealth and happiness.

The states of South Carolina and Virginia, already awakened to their true interest on this important subject, have assumed an imposing attitude; and unless something effectual be done, to give direction to the products of our own soil, through our own seaports, North Carolina, in her intercourse with these sister states, must still contribute to their advancement, a large portion of the profits of her industry.

The board of Internal Improvement, in their report to the legislature in 1827, recommended that steps should be taken to ascertain the certain amount of produce annually exported from the state.—Permit me again to call your attention to it, as a subject of vast importance to correct legislation. Destitute of the aids which it is calculated to afford, we are completely at sea without land mark or compass, on the all important point of determining the ability of any given portion of the state, to supply its quota of expense, for works of permanent utility.

The good effects on the people of our state, in relation to their opinions on the subject of Internal Improvements, which the adoption of this measure would produce, cannot, I think, be doubted. Its tendency is, to instruct them as to the immense amount they annually lose by a sickening system of transportation to foreign markets, while it demonstrates their resources for constructing and supporting better ones at home. Instead of surmise and wild conjecture on this point, they will have calculations based on facts official and indisputable.

The information contemplated by the measure is such, as should be in the possession of every statesman and legislator, for it comprehends the wealth of the state, and, in no small degree, its moral power, *with which*, when they may be wanted, numbers may be commanded.

The enlightened liberality of the framers of our constitution, and the legislature of an early day, have done much for the cause of learning, by establishing an institution in the centre of the state, in which the higher branches of science are taught as successfully, as in any similar institution in our country, and is the only monument of learning within the state of North Carolina, to which the eye of the stranger or the citizen patriot may be directed, with any emotions of pride and patriotism. It will at once be understood that my allusion is to our University. Much remains, however, to be done, towards perfecting and giving permanency to this institution; and its situation at this time, calls more loudly for legislative interposition and patronage, than at any former period of its existence. Its funds, which promise at some future day to be equal to its necessities, are yet locked up beyond the reach of those, to whose guardianship it has been committed by the legislature; and this institution, proudly claimed by some of our most distinguished citizens as their alma mater, is permitted to languish, for the means which it is deemed within the power of the legislature to furnish, without injury or even hazard to the state. A considerable sum of money which has been appropriated to the establishment of a literary fund, has not yet been invested in any of the Banks of the state, and the commissioners charged with its management, have determined to purchase no more Bank stock. It is then respectfully submitted to the legislature how far it may be advisable, and whether it is not within the legitimate object of the legislature which created this fund, to authorise the commissioners to loan to the trustees of the Universary from time to time, any part or the whole of the monies thus appropriated, which have not been applied to the purchase of stock; taking their bond with such interest as may be agreed upon, or fixed by the legislature, for the repayment of the same.

The importance of preserving in a flourishing condition such a seminary within our own borders is obvious. It prevents a large amount of money from being disbursed abroad and among strangers. Our young men are saved from forming prepossessions in favour of foreign seminaries and foreign manners—they are enabled to study with more effect the political institutions of the State—imbibe a greater reverence for whatever is good and virtuous among ourselves, and avoid a prejudice against that state of society which we now have in the Southern States, and which must be, much as we may deprecate it, coexistent with the Union.

The influence of early education upon the well-being of society, and upon the present and future happiness of the human race, is admitted by every enlightened nation of the earth; and the responsible duty of disseminating it, devolves with peculiar force upon the statesman and legislator. So completely is the formation of character under its control, that every effort should be made, by encouraging the good and correcting the evil tendencies of our nature, to direct the virtuous energies of the mind, both by moral and intellectual education, into paths of usefulness. And that the standard, both of learning and virtue, may be more elevated, a system of public education should be adopted, by which the thousands of the rising generation in our own State, who seem doomed to a life of ignorance, if not of folly and vice, without the fostering care of the Legislature, shall be enabled to acquire knowledge of the most useful kind, their tender minds trained to a love of order and virtue, and where industry and a reverence for the laws, shall be duly inculcated.

In the present enlightened age of the world, when the favorite scheme of the philanthropist throughout the habitable globe seems to be the bountiful distribution of knowledge, wherever there is human intellect to receive it; and under the improved modes and methods of instruction, which have been introduced into the primary schools both of Europe and America, contributing so much to the ease with which elementary learning may be acquired, let us no longer permit the youth of our state, to launch upon the ocean of life, there to shape their course without at least, the rudiments of science.

In proportion to the ease with which an education may be acquired in other countries, and the facilities, afforded by their governments for this purpose, so should we feel its importance among ourselves; and with an enlightened wisdom, peculiarly characteristic of the present age, should North Carolina attest her belief in these principles by a liberal provision for the education of her children, until the developement of intellect, and the establishment of truth, shall have placed us equally above the reach of civil tyranny, and ecclesiastical usurpation. The vast importance of this subject, has frequently claimed for it the consideration of the legislature—and a report upon it by some of the most distinguished citizens of the state, under a resolution of the legislature of 1824, will be found among the archives of the state. Accompanying this communication will also be found a plan for the establishment of primary schools in North Carolina, submitted by a gentleman, whose opportunities for observing the practical operation of the public schools of the northern states, entitle his opinions to influence, and the benevolence of the attempt to adapt them to the peculiar situation of his adopted state, will secure to him the gratitude of its citizens.

I have also been enabled to procure, and herewith transmit you, an account of the common schools in New Jersey, and the school system of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine. These several documents, are believed to contain the fulness of information upon this most interesting subject, calculated to shed all necessary light on the path of the legislature, in regulating

this important branch of our public economy.

It is respectfully submitted, whether some measure should not be adopted by the present legislature, preparatory to the profitable investment of the large amount of funds now owned by the state in its banking institutions; and for enabling these, to close their concerns before the expiration of their charters in 1835; and, as an increased vigilance is called for in proportion to the near approach of this period, to secure as far as possible the interest of the state, it is with deference suggested to the consideration of the legislature, that they be authorised to lessen the number of directors in these corporations, and particularly in the State Bank; and that this latter institution be permitted to close its concerns, by discontinuing its branches alternately, at intervals of not less than nine months, commencing with that branch where the greatest facilities are afforded without its aid, for obtaining bank loans, and where, consequently, the relations between debtor and creditor will be least disturbed—and terminating with the mother bank.

In this way, the Bank will have the benefit of all its capital to retire from from circulation the notes of one of its branches at a time, and the citizens of the state, will not feel so sensibly the pressure of a diminution of currency—an evil always incident to the winding up of the affairs of a monied institution. It is not to be presumed, that men of competent skill in the management of this matter, requiring not only talents but a sacrifice of time, will consent to make that sacrifice, without a due compensation either in the form of salary, or Bank accommodation—in this latter mode have all our directors been rewarded for their services—seldom to their benefit, and often to the great loss of the Banks.

The proper regulation of the circulating medium, is acknowledged by the ablest writers on political economy, to be as difficult, as it is important to the welfare of a state. The system of Banking, by which it has been attempted, and which like many other systems, both good and bad, has been handed down to us from the British Government, is not without its warm advocates, and those who are no less opposed to it from principle.—But we are at no loss for evidence, that the plan upon which it has been conducted among ourselves, is subversive of morals, and has been productive of wide spread ruin. To effect an improvement in the system, every legislature in the Union has been employed, and a thousand essays addressed to the understanding of the citizens of the country.

The principle of gain, upon which banking is conducted, being the value of currency in circulation above the value of coin retained in their vaults to meet the demands against them, every precaution should be used to prevent the excessive issue of their paper, above the available capital of the bank—for all experience shews, not only that there is a tendency in paper money to depreciate, but that no corporation invested with the power of an unrestricted issue of paper money, has failed to abuse it.—Should the power then to supply the state with paper money, be vested in individuals, forming themselves into private banking companies, it cannot reasonably be expected, that the public interest should claim as much of their attention, by preventing the endless recurrence of ruinous variations in the supply of money, and giving stability to the currency and the pecuniary transactions of the country, as the advancement of their own interest:—nor is it to be supposed, that they will be scrupulous in promoting this, because others are to suffer.

The love of gain, which exerts such vast influence over the human mind, will operate with a stockholder of a bank, to, at least, its legitimate extent. If kept within proper bounds, it exercises a salutary influence upon society, and happily transfuses itself into the government of a country, and deserves its encouragement; but if pressed beyond its legitimate bounds, and is sanctioned by chartered privileges from the state, it becomes in engine of avarice and ambition.

So long then as the legislature shall choose to delegate to any set of individuals the power, the important trusts, of supplying the state with currency, as a substitute for the precious metals, it should have ample security, that the latter be not driven out of the state by them, and that the public shall lose nothing, either by their improvidence or fraud. This principle has been recommended by one of the most distinguished statesmen of the present day, and is recognized by the legislature of an unlightened state as the proper basis of banking operations.

An increase of circulating medium, as a meanes of extricating our citizens from debt, is believed to be visionary, and can only have the effect of procrastinating the evil day, which must sooner or later arrive, and with an accumulation of interest in proportion to its remoteness, and with a greater certainty of ruin; for there is no fact better established, than that the profits of agricultural labor, is not equal to the legal interest of money. If the wisdom of economy which we must of necessity have been taught, is not sufficient to drive us to the practice of this cardinal virtue, and its handmaid industry, by which alone we can be relieved from our embarrassments, it is much to be feared, that every attempt to effect it by legislation, will be little better than political quackery, and rather adding to the load of debt and difficulty.

The judiciary, which has always been, and with much propriety, the favorite branch of the government, cannot be regarded with too much care. Upon the purity and ability with which the laws of the country are administered, depend all our rights and happiness, in connection with liberty and property. The judicial districts into which the state is divided, are believed to be too large, and the eastern circuits particularly, to require a new organization, to prevent the waste of life, and the delay of justice, incident to the present arrangement. In connection with this subject, permit me to call your attention to the pardoning power; which, in every government, is wisely placed somewhere, and by the constitution of our state, is very properly given to the executive; to be exercised by him, when a fit case for clemency occurs. But the ease with which an artful man can make a homicide in the first degree, appear a homicide in the second or third; or a felony appear a breach of trust; and the better feelings of our nature all turning to the side of mercy, by which petitions, filled to great length, by respectable names, are easily obtained, thereby embarrassing the executive in the discharge of his official duties, it is respectfully submitted, how far it would add to the public demonstration of the majesty of the laws, and be productive of a deep and salutary effect on the public mind, to require the judge presiding on the trial of any criminal, to make out at the instance of the convict, an abstract of the evidence in the case, to be submitted by him, with his petition for pardon, to the executive.

(To be concluded next week.)

HILLSBOROUGH:

Wednesday, November 25.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

All persons indebted to the office of the Hillsborough Recorder, for subscriptions or advertisements, are earnestly requested to make payment during the present month. From inattention to this particular, we have experienced considerable embarrassment. To sustain the establishment, we must not only have the patronage of *names*, but the more substantial patronage of punctual payments. At this season, when the harvests of a bountiful year have just been gathered in, there are but few of our subscribers who have not the means of payment; and when we tell them plainly that our necessities are pressing, we hope we shall be excused if we manifest a desire also to gather in our scanty harvest. We are so situated that we *must* make a general collection. With many of our subscribers we trust this notice will be sufficient—we shall be glad if it should be so with all.

Those who expect to pay in wood, are reminded that the season is now at hand when it should be delivered.

The legislature of this state convened at Raleigh on Monday the 10th instant.

In the Senate, Bedford Brown, esq of Caswell, was appointed speaker; Samuel F. Patterson, clerk; William J. Cowan, clerk assistant; Thomas B. Wheeler, doorkeeper, and Robert Ray, assistant doorkeeper.

In the House of Commons William J Alexander, of Mecklenburg, was chosen speaker; Pleasant Henderson, clerk; Charles Manly, assistant clerk; John Lumsden, doorkeeper, and Richard Roberts, assistant doorkeeper.

At the late term of Person Superior Court, Judge Norwood presiding, Henry Boyles, who had removed his trial from this county, was tried for killing Robert Dicky in October 1828 The case was managed by Solicitor General Scott for the state, and Messrs. Venable and P. H. Mangum for the prisoner It was shown in the evidence, that the prisoner and the deceased were brothers-in-law, were both intemperate men, and when drinking often quarrelled and fought. On the evening when the murder was committed, they were both present at a corn-shucking, when Boyles perceiving that Dickey was down upon his hands and knees, being too much intoxicated to keep his feet, went up to him and stood over him in a menacing posture, endeavoring to provoke him into a quarrel, but did not seem likely to succeed, when Dickey at length attempted to rise, but immediately fell back again, crying that Boyles had a knife—take him off. Boyles was then drawn away, but as Dickey rose a second time, he rushed upon him and stabbed him in the neck, of which wound Dickey died next morning. After a patient and laborious examination of the case, which consumed the whole day, the jury retired, and after a short absence returned a verdict of guilty of murder. His execution is to take place on Friday the 11th of December next.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Cape-Fear, held at Wilmington on the 10th instant, it was unanimously resolved, "that it would be expedient for the stockholders to sell and transfer their debts, property and interests to the state, and to receive in payment thereof such pledges from the state as can be provided by law." Other resolutions were passed, making provision for carrying the above into effect, and appointing Messrs. Richard Bradley, Gabriel Holmes, Robert Strange, John W. Wright, Emanuel Shober, C. F. Bagge and James Webb, as commissioners to negotiate with the state or her agents on the subject, with power definitively to conclude every necessary arrangement.

These proceedings were had under the expectation that the legislature will deem it expedient to create a Bank of the State, and in accordance with a resolution adopted at the last session.

David L. Field, of Guilford county, charged with passing counterfeit checks on the Bank of the United States, was tried before the District Court of the United States at Raleigh. He was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, and be imprisoned three years.

William Heyworth, an accomplice of Field, did not appear, and consequently forfeited his recognizance. He was recognized in the sum of 3000 dollars.

Edward B. Dudley has been elected to represent the district of Wilmington, in the congress of the United States, in the place of Gov. Homes, deceased.

The Catawba Journal states, that on the morning of the 10th inst. the dead body of a young man, named Richard Kern, was found in the public road, near Chambers's ferry on the Yadkin, about nine miles from Salisbury; supposed to have been killed by being thrown from his horse. He is said to have been a temperate and industrious man.

A daring attempt was made to set fire to a store in Elizabeth City on the morning of the 4th inst.; but it was fortunately discovered in time to prevent much damage.

Another fire occurred in Augusta, Georgia, on the night of the 6th inst. which consumed several buildings. Most of the property was insured.

A bill has passed the legislature of Tennessee for the establishment of a penitentiary in that state, to be located within two miles of Nashville.

A project is said to be in contemplation in Georgia, to construct a rail-road from Augusta to Columbus, passing through Milledgeville and Macon. Application is to be made to the legislature, now in session, for an act of incorporation, and the state petitioned to assist in the enterprise, by loans of money, or subscription to the stock. It is estimated that 2,900,000 dollars will complete the work.

The number of Roman Catholics in the United States is said to be nearly half a million.

In consequence of the scarcity of coal, the following notice appeared in the Harrisburg (Pa.) Intelligencer:—"A meeting of the bachelors of Harrisburg, who are 'twenty-five and upwards,' will be held at Mr. J. B. Henzey's on Saturday evening next, to devise ways and means and measures for making themselves *comfortable* through the coming winter. 76er."

The varying complexion of political parties which have assumed the name of '*republican*,' is not unaptly hit off, by comparing it to a penknife which its owner boasted having kept for twenty years, during which time it had six new blades and five new handles

Mr. Joseph Sneeringen, of Adams county, Pennsylvania, raised this year, from one acre of ground, 400 bushels of potatoes.

Eight thousand tracts of land, principally owned by non-residents, are advertised for sale at Vandalia, Indiana, for taxes, on the first Monday of January next.

Pressure of Wind.—We have seen a little paragraph under this head, inserted in many papers, in which some ingenious calculator has estimated that "the pressure of the wind upon thirteen sails when set, comprising the suit of the North-Carolina 74, is equal to 20,795 lbs. avoirdupois, near ten and a half tons." Now we dare say the ingenious wight who made this calculation is expert at figures, and can tell to a fraction how many feet of canvas it will take to propel a 74 through the water at the rate of ten miles an hour; but really such has been our inexperience, that we have hitherto supposed that *something* would depend upon the impetus of the wind. In these back woods we have observed, that sometimes the gentle movement of the atmosphere scarcely stirred a leaf, and again the impetuous tornado has levelled to the earth the sturdy oak, the growth of a hundred summers—we had supposed that in these two cases the *weight* upon a given quantity of canvas would present an almost infinite difference. Would our calculator in both these cases estimate the weight at "*near ten and a half tons!*"

A correspondence has taken place between the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, and the Secretary of the Navy, relative to the greater use of rice in the service. The correspondence has been submitted to the navy commissioners, who report unfavorably. Their objections, rest principally upon the idle prejudices of sailors. Commodore Rogers seems to think, that in a season of active operations, the quantity of water necessarily consumed in boiling rice, would form a serious objection.—The secretary of the navy, however, assures the society that the experiment shall be made, and the validity of these objections fairly tested. *Register.*

Domestic Silk.—Some very successful experiments have been made in Rhode Island during the past season, in rearing silk-worms. A committee on this subject submitted a long report at the Cattle Show and Fair, held in Pawtuxet on the 14th inst. in which they estimate the amount of silk goods imported into the United States during the past year at nearly $14,000,000 in value, of which, they presume, not more than $3,000,000, were exported, leaving $11,000,000 for our own consumption. They think there is no serious obstacle to the growing of silk in this country to any extent which may be required; and in illustration of this position they quote the example of Mansfield, Conn. which, though not well adapted to agricultural pursuits, "realises it is said an income of $25,000 [per annum] from the manufacture of silk, chiefly sewing silk. The labour, too, is almost entirely performed by females."

We stated in our last, that we had seen a stock of *cane*, from the garden of Jos. Bozman, esq. of this town, which had ten complete joints; since which time Mr. B. has shown us another stock, which has thirteen joints and seems to be as fully matured as the first. We augur that ere long, we shall see the manufacture of sugar, in as successful operation in this state as in many others.

Edenton Gazette.

Sam Patch, who has for some time amused our northern citizens with his fearful leaps, made his last jump a week or two since, from the Genessee falls. He struck the water obliquely, and was taken out dead.

POSTSCRIPT.

Peace between Russia and the Turks.

By the Packet New-York, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York, the Treaty of Peace between Turkey and Russia is received. Turkey, it seems, is not deprived of a foot of her territory in Europe, and what is ceded in Asia is insignificant.—The most remarkable features in the Treaty are the immunities which the Russian subjects are to enjoy in Turkey. They are to be free from Turkish jurisdiction, to be governed by the Russian ministers and consuls, and Russian merchant ships are to be free from search or visit even in Turkish ports. The Dardanelles and the Black Sea are to be free to the the ships of all nations at peace with the Porte. Two indemnities are only mentioned. The one that stipulated by the treaty of Akerman of 1,500,000, ducats, and a larger one for the expenses of the war, the amount of which is to be regulated by mutual accord. The Sultan accedes to the treaty and protocol securing the independence and limits of Greece.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 10th inst. Mr. *James M'Cauley* to Miss *Mary Ann Freeland*.

By S. S. Claytor, esq. Mr. *Aquilla Rhodes*, aged 79 years, to *Amelia White*, aged 43.

In Portsmouth, Va. on the 12th inst. Com. *James Barron*, of the United States Navy, to Miss *Mary Ann Wilson*, daughter of Mr. John Wilson

In Cumberland county, on the 5th inst Mr. *John Small*, aged 73, to Miss *Rebecca Griffin*, aged 25.

DIED,

In this place, on Friday morning last, Mr. *John Faddis*, aged about 66 years.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE examination will be on Monday and Tuesday the 7th and 8th of December The exercises will be resumed on Monday the 11th of January.

Mr. Edward Smith, formerly of the Petersburg (Va) Academy, a teacher of long experience, and highly distinguished for classical and scientific attainments, will be associated in the labors of the Academy.

The system of studies is, in general, preparatory to our University. The common English branches—spelling, reading, writing, geography, arithmetic and English grammar—are interspersed throughout the course. Tuition in the higher branches of education will be given to such as desire it.

Regular tuition 15 dollars per session.

W. J. Bingham, *Principal.*

P. S. Board in the most genteel families ten dollars per month, including bed, washing, firewood and candles.

Hillsborough, N. C Nov. 24. 08—

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Star and Register, Fayetteville Observer, Carolina Sentinel, Halifax Minerva, Western Caroliman, and Petersburg Intelligencer, will publish the above five weeks, and forward their accounts.

Will be hired out for the ensuing year, the Negroes belonging to Wm. F. and M. Strudwick, before the court house in Hillsborough, on the 28th December.

J. Webb.

November 24. 08—

Will be hired out for the ensuing year, the Negroes belonging to the estate of Richard Ashe, before the court house in Hillsborough, on the 28th December.

E. Strudwick, *Guardian.*

November 24. 08—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been qualified as administrator on the estate of SAMUEL O'DANIEL, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims on the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Green O'Daniel, *Adm'r.*

November 24 08—3w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that my son Francis Phillips has authority from me to transact business for himself and to become responsible for his contracts, in as full and complete a manner as if he had attained the full age of twenty-one years.

Joshua Phillips.

November 24. 98—3w

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN off from the University, on the night of the 20th instant, a negro man by the name of JAMES, who has for the last four years attended at Chapel Hill in the capacity of a college servant. He is of dark complexion, in stature five feet six or eight inches high, and compactly constructed; speaks quick and with ease, and is in the habit of shaking his head while in conversation. He is doubtless well dressed, and has a considerable quantity of clothing. It is presumed that he will make for Norfolk or Richmond with the view either of taking passage for some of the free states, or of going on and associating himself with the Colonization Society. It is supposed that he has with him a horse of the following description: a sorrel roan, four feet six or seven inches high, hind feet white, with a very long tail, which where it joins the body is white or flax colour. A premium of twenty dollars will be given for the apprehension of said slave. The subscriber would request any one who may apprehend the boy to direct their communications to Chapel Hill

S. M. Stewart.

November 24. 08—3w

☞ The editors of the Petersburg Intelligencer and Norfolk Herald will insert the above three times, and forward their accounts.

STRAY.

A STRAY Mare has been entered on the stray book of Orange county, by Thomas Barlow, living on Little river, adjoining the quarters of J. P Sneed, esq. She is five feet high, hind feet white, blind of the right eye, a dark chesnut sorrel.

B. O'Fairhill, *Ranger.*

November 24 08—3w

WILLIAM HUNTINGTON,

HILLSBORUGH,

HAS received and offers for sale, a fresh supply of the following CELEBRATED MEDICINES.

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Tried and highly approved valuable

MEDICINES.

Lee's unparalleled Anti Bilious Pills —price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, costiveness, sickness at the stomach, removing colds, &c.

CAUTION—Please ask for *Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills*, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's Medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Certificate of Jacob Small, esq. present Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

"Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the last 25 years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing headaches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them (as represented) a most valuable Family Medicine.

JACOB SMALL.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely."

TWENTY YEARS.

Lee's Elixir has for twenty years been a most successful medicine, for the use of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our own citizens have certified,

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, Baltimore.

Dear Sir: I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect, J. A. SMITH,

Market street, Fell's Point, Baltimore.

Lee's Worm Lozenges—a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm.—A part of a Tape Worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measured three feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and toree-fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 62, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's essence of Mustard—No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops—a never failing cure.

Sir: You are at liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found these drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours respectfully, MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH, by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Tooth Ache Drops—which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder—which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water—a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir—for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster—for removing and destroying Corns.

☞ Hundreds of cases of cures performed be the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

Nov. 24. 08—6meow

WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.

THE subscriber will give Cash for WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.

James Webb.

September 1. 96—tf

CASH FOR FLAX-SEED.

THE subscriber will give sixty cents per bushel for FLAX-SEED, delivered at his oil mill.

Wm. Pickett.

September 22. 99—3mp

NOTICE.

I SHALL apply at November court for licence to keep a Tavern on the principle of Temperance.

Charles Hughes.

November 17. 97—

THE BUDDING LEAF.

Now nature wears her vernal hue;
Again will poets sing
Of "daisies pied, and violets blue,"
And all the charms of spring:
The budding leaves with joy we see,
And former bliss recall;
But, oh! what may our feelings be,
When these young leaves shall fall?

Then hearts that now are throbbing high
With hopes that wildly soar,
May heave sad disappointment's sigh,
And learn to hope no more:
The maid whose eyes, whose smile, whose bloom
Are soft enchantment all,
May sink, love's victim, in the tomb,
When these young leaves shall fall.

The mind whose energy and fire
Shines through the sparkling eye,
May then—O fate forlorn and dire!—
A wreck, a ruin lie;
Its reason fled, its judgment lost,
While fancied fears appal,
In whirls of stormy passion tost,
When these young leaves shall fall.

And many a one whose soul is twined
With soul of kindred truth,
Whose passion, ardent yet refined,
Survives the charms of youth,
May sadly mourn love's broken tie
Within the lonely hall,
And heave the solitary sigh,
When these young leaves shall fall.

O man! thy date of joy is brief,
More brief is pleasure's hour,
It withers like the blighted leaf—
Fades like the gather'd flower.
The view is awful, yet sublime,
Of earth's still changeful ball;
I shrink while musing on the time
When these young leaves shall fall.

But hark! I hear an airy voice,
Soft whispering in mine ear—
"Thou who dost mourn when most rejoice,
And saddenest hope with fear,
Thy worldly cares and woes may rest
Within the church-yard wall,
And dark weeds wither on thy breast,
When these young leaves shall fall."

A LADY'S ALBUM.

Be this the Album that these lines begin,
Neatness without, and *purity* within:
Then, as the life proceeds, and age appears,
And change and trial mark declining years,
The sweet reflection of an unstain'd page
Will gladden every hour of waning age;
And yours, to say, shall be the happy lot,
"Here's nothing, dying, I would wish to blot."

PUNCTUALITY.

Little can be accomplished without system. No man can act systematically without being punctual.—Much precious time is lost in consequence of not cherishing *this virtue*. Suppose a man of considerable enterprise lays out his work for a certain day. The evening before, he says, I will rise at 6 o'clock, attend my domestic affairs, breakfast at 7, meet my neighbor on the wharf at 8, be at my store to exchange commodities with several customers at 9, dine at 1, attend the library meeting at 3, meet with the stockholders of the bank at 4, take tea at 5, and be at the school meeting at 7 in the evening. All this, and much more, can be easily accomplished by a gentleman of business in one day, if he and others concerned, be punctual, but let him sleep till 7 o'clock in the morning, or let his neighbor be one hour too late at the wharf, and his arrangements are thrown into disorder and confusion.

The shoemaker, the wheelright, the blacksmith, the cabinet maker, the hatter, the tailor, the goldsmith, or any other mechanic, agrees to do a job of work before a specified time; at the given hour the customer arrives; but his boots, his wheels, his axe, his table, his hat, his coat, his watch, is not in readiness! Why? because the workman has not been punctual; and instead of one journey, the employer must perform two or three, to accomplish the same object.

If the minister does not strictly observe the hour appointed for public worship, lectures, funerals, and other religious meetings, his people as a matter of course, will become dilatory; and he need not be surprised, if occasionally disturbed after the exercises have commenced.

If the preceptor or schoolmaster be tardy in this particular, his pupils will be sure to imitate his example; and the business of the school will drag through the day. If he attempt to reprove his scholars for being dilatory, and calling upon them to be punctual in future; they will think, if they dare not say, "Physician, heal thyself."

These hints clearly show the importance of punctuality. There is, however, another view of this subject, by which the same sentiment is still more forcibly urged.—I agree with Mr. A. to meet him at his counting room, to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock to receive a large sum, I have promised to pay Mr. B. before 9, at which time he is to set out for the city of New York. I am punctual, but Mr. A. delays until after the stage arrives, and Mr. B. must take his seat in it, or lose his passage. In consequence of Mr. A's conduct I have broken my promise; and Mr. B. has gone to purchase goods without money. My character suffers, Mr. B. is vexed; and it would not be strange if I should receive a harsh letter or writ! The lax manner in which sundry persons transact business has a very bad tendency, and is often followed by serious consequences.

The little regard they have for their word causes grievous disappointments, destroys confidence, and corrupts society. As a small leak in the ship may sink the whole cargo, so one man, who is not punctual, may seriously injure the reputation, or even cause the entire failure of others. The most distinguished farmers, mechanics, merchants, civilians, divines and statesmen, have generally been systematic, punctual men; and perhaps no one was ever more so than Washington. My brethren, if we would be successful in business, and respectable in our calling, let *punctuality, or be punctal*, be written in capitals upon our doors, and upon our hearts.

MARK SUFFERER.

From the Boston Gazette.

The following humorous article we copy from the Dramatic Mirror, a spirited little theatrical paper published in this city. It is one of the best things of its kind that we have seen for many days, though evidently based on the old and familiar story of "Monsieur Tonson." The fact that there are five or six respectable individuals of the name of Jones, attached to the Tremont company, is known to all who take any interest in matters connected with the drama. The article will explain the rest:—

"Mr. JONES."

I was considerably amused the other evening at the theatre. It was a night when all the Joneses had a finger in the dramatic pie. A French gentleman, with frizzled hair and white kid gloves, who sat in the same box, appeared to take an intense interest in the performances. He was wonderfully delighted with the versatile talents of 'Mr. Jones.' 'By gar,' said he, 'he is de wonder of the world.'

First the gorgeous Turkish pavilion of Jones No. 1, excited his admiration. He inquired the name of the artist. It is 'Mr. Jones.' 'By gar, he is von grand painter, Mr. Chone he is called. He is great man. I will write down his name.'

Presently Mr. Jones No. 2, made his appearance in tasteful costume, and sung 'March to the battle field.' The French gentleman was in ecstacies. 'Sare, that is a fine singer—he appears like Napoleon before the imperial guard. What is his name?' 'It is Mr. Jones.' 'Monsieur Chone,' he replied, with extreme surprise, 'by gar! he is great man, he paint, he sing—I write down his name again.'

Not long afterwards Mr. Jones No. 3, appeared on the tapis as Gobble. The gusto with which he fed and licked his lips, attracted his attention. 'There is one grand acteur: What is he?' 'That is Mr. Jones.' The Frenchman started with doubt and amazement! 'Monsieur Chone come again!' By gar he is every body! He paint, he sing, he eat like one cat without choking! By gar, I am surprise! I will write down his name once more.'

In the course of the piece which was Paris and London, the Frenchman was interested in another character. A young exquisite held back his head, shut his eyes and flirted a white handkerchief with all the grace of Brummell. It was the character of Froth. 'Sare, I trouble you: but who is that acteur who lisps like one sucking pig?' 'It is Mr. Jones.' 'Monsieur Chone!!! All the world is Monsieur Chone! By gar! he is every body! I hope Sare, you no impose on me. By gar! my head is turned! Monsieur Chone again! but I will put down his name!'

Soon after he asked another gentleman sitting near, the name of an actor more youthful than any of the others, who appeared to give promise of some comic merit. It was Jones No. 5. 'Who is that Sare, if I not trouble you?' 'It is Mr. Jones,' was the reply. The Frenchman jumped from his seat; 'By gar! all the acteur in this house is Mr. Chone. He play every thing. He sing, he paint, he eat, he vapour, he scamper—by gar, he is every body and every body is him. I will ask his name no more. All the gentlemen are Mr. Chone. Monsieur Tonson is come again! I will look no more but at the lady. I have wrote down nothing in my book but Monsieur Chone!'

Presently Mrs. Sally Trott, the cook, arrested his notice, and looking carefully around to see no one observed him, he inquired the name of the actress. 'It is Jones,' was the reply. The poor Frenchman lost all patience. He looked fiercely in the face of his informant, uttered a passionate 'tam,' and slammed out of the box. 'By gar,' said he, 'I will have no more of Monsieur Chone. He has got in my head and I shall get him out nevare.'

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

Have I told you any thing of the great Wall? Sir George Staunton described it accurrately, for he crossed it in going from Pekin to Zhe-hol. The majesty of China was then resident in Tartary, at the "Palace of Grateful Coolness," in the "Grove of innumerable trees." The Wall is misnamed, it is rather a chain of forts, of the extent of fifteen hundred miles. The idea of a wall does not include half its wonders, even as our White mountains with all their grandeur are belittled by the name of *Hills*.

On the fourth day of the Embassy's journey from Pekin, was seen a *line* running through valleys and over the summits of mountains. As the cavalcade approached, they discovered bastians and battlements, and at important passes several successive ranges of the wall. The line of defence ran over mountains, six thousand feet in height, and through rivers of the largest size. The general height, without the battlements, was twenty-five feet, and the thickness was about the same.

A volume of Roman History might have given the Chinese some better learning on the subject of walls. It would have shown them the policy of Romulus, and they would have gathered more wisdom from later times. They would have seen the constant struggles of the north to overcome and overrun the fertile south. Could walls defend a country, the Alps had defended Italy. What wall is like them? yet the African, the Gaul, and the Goth poured over its summit, upon the gardens of Italy. To build a wall of defence is to invite an attack; as it intimates at the same time wealth and cowardice. There can be no better wall than a line of hay between two rail fences, or a hasty pile of cotton bags. But the Chinese carry their principle, be it courage or cowardice, to their private dwellings. Their houses are surrounded by a wall eight feet high, and in this is entrenched a family of several generations; as, if he be safe, a Chinese little cares how.

Boston Courier.

EARTHQUAKES.

The following extraordinary effect of the earthquake at Lima, in 1828, was witnessed by an officer of his majesty's ship Volage:—"At half past 7 o'clock on the morning of the 30th of March, a light cloud passed over the ship—at which moment the noise usually attendant on earthquakes in that country, resembling heavy distant thunder, was heard. The ship was violently agitated; and, to use the words of the informant, *felt as if placed on trucks, and dragged rapidly* over a pavement of *loose stones*. The water around 'hissed as if hot iron was immersed in it;' immense quantities of air bubbles rose to the surface, the gas from which was offensive. Numbers of fish came up dead alongside. The sea, before calm and clear, was now strongly agitated and turbid; and the ship rolled about two streaks, say fourteen inches, each way. A cry of 'There goes the town!' called the attention of the crew towards it. A cloud of dust, raised by the agitation of the earth and the fall of the houses, covered the town from view, whilst the tower of the garrison chapel, the only object visible above the dust, rocked for a few seconds, and then fell through the roof; and, from the high perpendicular rock at the north end of the island of St. Lerenzo, a slab, supposed 30 feet thick, separated from the top to the bottom of the cliff, and fell with a tremendous noise into the sea. The wharf, or pier, was cracked three parts across, showing a chasm of eighteen inches wide; the chronometers on shore, except those in the pocket, and most of the clocks stopped, whilst the rates of chronometers afloat were in many instances altered.—A great number of lives were lost, amongst them were four priests killed in the churches, one of them by the falling of an image at whose base he was at prayer. The Volage's chain cables were lying on a soft muddy bottom in thirty six feet water: and, on heaving up the bower anchor to examine it, the cable thereof was found to have been strongly acted on, at thirteen fathoms from the anchor and twenty five from the ship. On washing the mud from it, the links, which are made of the best cylinder wrought iron, about two inches in diameter, appeared to have undergone *partial fusion* for a considerable extent. The metal seemed to run out in grooves of three or four inches long and three eighths of an inch diameter, and had formed (in some cases at the ends of these grooves, and in others at the middle of them) small spherical lumps or nodules, which, upon scrubbing the cable to cleanse it, fell on the deck.—The other cable was not injured, nor was any similar occurrence heard of amongst the numerous vessels then lying in the bay. The part of the chain so injured was condemned, on the vessel's being paid off at Portsmouth, and is now in the sail field of the dockyard."

SHAKING OUT A REEF.

Extract from an Addres by the Rev. Mr. Cleaveland, of Salem, Massachusetts.

"I might add, that the use of ardent spirits, by men who persist in calling themselves temperate men, has exerted an immediate influence unfavorable to the proper transaction of business. Every reflecting and unprejudiced mind, is ready to acknowledge this, and every other will be forced ere long to confess it. A single case in point, related the other day at a public meeting, by the secretary of the Parent Society, will illustrate my meaning. A sea captain, now employed on board a public steamboat, and who once navigated the ocean, relates it of himself, that in his former occupation, he was accustomed—although he always called himself a rigidly temperate man,—to take a small allowance of ardent spirits, at eleven in the forenoon, and four in the afternoon. He used in the course of the forenoon, to have just as much sail spread, as would enable the vessel to move safely and steadily along her course. When he came on deck after taking his customary 11 o'clock stimulus, unconscious of its having the least effect on himself, he would cry out, "Up, boys, shake out that reef! and in about twenty minutes when the exhileration of the dram was over, he would look around, and find that he had the vessel under more sail than she could possibly bear, and the order would be, 'Up boys, take in the reef!—Quick boys, quick!" Now, said the eloquent secretary, this is just the operation of "the moderate use" of intoxicating liquors, upon all kinds of business throughout the country. It has *shaken out the reef* of the most lucrative callings, which our citizens can pursue. Give me one half of the money which has been squandered by temperate drinkers, under the unsuspected influence of undue stimulus, through loss of time and labor, waste of perishable property, for want of reasonable care, and especially through unwise and rash bargains, and I will convert every farm in the Atlantic States into a garden; nay, more—I will make the wilds of our great western valley into a fruitful field."

A CONSCIENTIOUS VALET.

A baronet in the west of Scotland, whose convivial habits were well known to all who had the happiness of his acquaintance, on one occasion when in want of a servant, was applied to by a man highly recommended for probity, good temper, &c. &c., but who had the candour to acknowledge that he was "fond of his glass, in which he sometimes unhappily indulged." The baronet was altogether so much pleased with the appearance of the fellow, that, notwithstanding his predilection for the mountain dew, agreed to take him for six months, on the condition that he should never get drunk *on the same night* with himself. To this stipulation he agreed, and, at the terms, entered in the service of Sir J——. After twelve weeks had nearly elapsed, during which he conducted himself to the satisfaction of every member of the family, he one day came up to his master, and respectfully addressed him thus:—"I have come to tell your honour that I am obliged to leave your service." "For what?" replied Sir J—— "Why, Sir," rejoined the valet, "you remember that I agreed to become your servant, on the express understanding that I was never to get *fou* on the same day with your honor; I have now been nearly three months in your service, and during all that time I have not had it in my power to take an extra glass." Sir J—— was so much pleased with the honest simplicity of the fellow, that he forthwith ordered the butler to give him three bottles of whiskey, with instructions that he might have to himself as many days to enjoy them.

DRUNKENNESS.

Lord Chief Justice Hale, nearly two centuries ago, remarked—"The places of Judication, which I have long held in this kingdom, have given me an opportunity to observe the original cause of most of the enormities that have been committed for the space of nearly twenty years; and by a due observation, I have found that if the murders, and manslaughters, the burglaries and robberies, the riots and tumults, the adulteries, fornications, rapes, and other great enormities that have happened in that time, were divided into five parts, four of them have been the issues and product of excessive drinking, or of tavern and alehouse meeting. Judge Rush, in a charge to a Pennsylvania grand jury, nearly echoes this—"I declare in this public manner, and with a most solemn regard to truth, that I do not recollect an instance, since my being concerned in the administration of justice, of a single person being put upon his trial for manslaughter which did not originate from drunkenness; and but few instances of trials for murder where the crime did not spring from the same unhappy cause."

The Barber and Sailor.—A Sailor went into a barber's shop to have his beard taken off. The barber happened to have but one razor, and that for want of proper intimacy with the hone and strap was rather dull.

The sailor took his seat, and the barber began to execute his office, and at every scrape (which gave the sailor extreme pain) he would cry Do I shave easy, sir? Do I shave easy, sir? The sailor bore the scratching with a good deal of patience for some time: however the barber taking him by the nose, and (after several scrapes, which made Jack think skin and all was gone by the board) continuing to repeat the question, Do I shave easy, sir? Jack gravely replied, "honest friend, to answer your question you must first inform me what you are about: if you call it skinning, 'tis tolerably easy—but if you call it shaving, it is d—d hard."

Poignant Sorrow.—A Dutchman, not one hundred miles from Middleburg, having suddenly lost an infant son, of whom he was very fond, thus vented his inconsolable grief over the corpse of his child;—"I dont see wot did make him tie—he was so fatter as putter—I wouldnt haf him tie for *ten shillings!*"

The Captain and the Ambassador.—An anecdote is told of a captain in the service, since dead, that whilst carrying out a British ambassador to his station abroad, a quarrel arose on the subject of precedency. High words were exchanged between them on the quarter-deck, when, at length, the ambassador, thinking to silence the captain, exclaimed, "Recollect, Sir, I am the representative of his majesty!" "Then, Sir," retorted the captain, "recollect, that here I am more than a majesty itself. Can the king seize a fellow, tie him up, and give him three dozen?" Further argument was useless; the diplomatist struck.

Sailors and Saints.

WANTS.

The *poor* want the comforts, and many of them the necessaries of life.

The *rich* in general want, the common feelings of humanity.

The *lawyer* wants, a rich client.

The *physician* wants, patients to use up his pills and to pay off his bills.

The *mechanic* wants, plenty of work, and good spirits to do it, and promt pay when 'tis done.

The *merchant* wants, cash customers, and extension of credit.

Printers and Editors want, every man to do what is right, and to give men their dues.

It is whispered that some young ladies want, husbands; we think this may be a mistake; if it is, we will be happy to correct it.

In conclusion, we believe it will be admitted by all, that every description of people want fortitude to bear with the ills of life, and that many, very many, want sufficient skill to float peaceably along the current of prosperity.

Dr. Johnson most beautifully remarks that "When a friend is carried to his grave, we at once find excuses for every weakness, and palliations of every fault; we recollect a thousand endearments, which before glided off our minds without impression, a thousand favours unrepaid, a thousand duties unperformed, and wish, vainly wish for his return, only so much that we may receive, as that we may bestow happiness, and recompense that kindness which before we never understood."